

group) and are characterized chiefly by having the dorsal apex of the beak smooth and the body with some hairs or setae, but no scales.

Two additional species (21 specimens) were collected by Alvarenga and Seabra at the same locality and on the same date as *quadridens*. One of these (*carinatus* Vaurie) is in the *baccifer* species-group; the other is *bracteatus* Vaurie of the *maculifer* species-group which agrees with *quadridens* in having a V-shaped nasal plaque and body scales, but the scales are dense and overlapping, not in clusters, and the aedeagus and secondary sexual characters of the male differ. The aedeagus of *quadridens* is similar to that of *hypercalus* Vaurie.

In my key (Vaurie 1963:252) the new species can be placed ahead of couplet 3 and thus we avoid the question of the visibility or density of the elytral scales. The couplet will then read:

Elytra with apices separately acuminate; elytra and pronotum with scattered lines or clusters of yellow scales; male with both front and middle tibiae submedially toothed on inner margin	<i>quadridens</i>
Elytra with apices contiguous or very slightly separated; elytra and pronotum scaled or not; male with either 1 tibia toothed, or no tibiae toothed	3

LITERATURE CITED

- VAURIE, PATRICIA. 1963. A revision of the South American genus *Hyphanthus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Otiiorhynchiinae). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 125(4):239-304.

AN ADVENTITIOUS SPECIMEN OF *CHLAENIUS* *NAEVIGER* MOR. IN SEATTLE (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)

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A single male specimen of this species was taken along the Seattle, Washington waterfront in April 1971 by Mr. Don Frechin. It was found alive in an empty wine bottle and has been kindly identified for us by Dr. P. J. Darlington of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The beetle has a distinct chlaeniid facies, but is distinguished from Nearctic species by a large irregular transversely quadrate testaceous spot at about the apical fourth of each elytron extending from interval 4 to interval 8. Mouthparts and appendages testaceous; head and pronotum strongly viridescent with strong aeneous reflections; elytra very obscurely viridescent; venter black; pronotum strongly punctate and slightly longer than broad; length 13 mm. According to Csiki (Coleop. Cat. 115, 1931: 963) *C. naeviger* Mor. is native to northern China and Japan. It is one of a number of Asiatic species with maculate elytra.

This find establishes a record, in case the species is later found to have become a member of the North American fauna. More important, it shows that the introduction of foreign species is still going on. A single male is insufficient to establish the species. Even the progeny of the majority of species represented by gravid females probably do not survive. But, every now and then, they do, a fact to which the many Old World species in our fauna bear witness.